

PRINTED
By PHIL WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

CHARLOTTE
Male and Female Academies.

THE undersigned are authorised to contract for building two Academies in Charlotte, of brick, fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, or thereabouts; two stories high, on a stone foundation, with two partition walls in each, and basement story for cellar, &c. under the female department. Doors and windows proportioned, in size and number, to the size of the building.

Proposals will be received by either of the subscribers, until the first of March next, for the mason and carpenter's works separately, but all to go on at the same time. Painting and plastering will be distinct jobs, to be contracted for hereafter.

Contractors must furnish all the materials, except the brick.

J. IRWIN,
DAVID R. DUNLAP,
WM. DAVIDSON.
1824

February 2, 1824.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 10th of Feb-1824.

Margaret Allison
John Adams, 2
John Albright
William Austin
James Adkinson
William Anderson.
Lorin Bates, 2
James W. Bryan, 2
N. A. Bryan
John Blackburn
John D. Ballaw
Dice C. Ballard
Spencer Benson
Wm. Berryman
Phillip Brown
Wm. Bradley
Alexander Brandon, 2
John C. Burke
William Black
Col. John Brandon, 2
John Bernard
Jacob Brown
Daniel Biles
Cathy Bullen
John Calloway
John Coats
George Campbell
Wm. H. Cole
Charles Catherill
Jesse Crow
Jacob Coon
John Campbell
Aquilla Chesire
James Caruthers
Peter Carr
Sally Cowan
Joseph Clodfelter
Daniel Clodfelter
James Carr
Jacob Crist
James Cunningham
John M. Clemmons
Rasdale Crawby
David Craige
Polly Crider
Allen Case
Thos. Chaffin
Wm. C. Crossby
Stanley Chaffin
Robert Durham
Wm. Denham
Samuel Donahoe
Joseph Davis
Eliza Davis
Robin Elliott
Willie Elliot
John Eller
Frederick Ford
Peter Feazer
James Ford
Grief W. Ferguson
Wm. Flemming
Tobias Purchas
John Fisher.
Lewis W. Gaylord
Jesse Gillean
Wm. Gence
Richard Gillaspie
John M. Gahard
Robert Gillaspie
John Gardner
Scarlet Glascock
Alexander D. Geams
Francis L. Gibson
Samuel Gardner
Jacob C. Graves
George W. Grimes.
John P. Hodgins
Richard Harris
Ruth Harris
Casper Holshouser
Margaret Haues
John Harris
James Hunter
Joseph Hall
Gideon Harrison
Henry Harrison
Samuel Hughey
Chester Hawks, 2
Jacob Holshouser
Henry Hill
Hannah Hill
Henry S. Hughey
Allen C. Harbin
Isaac Hill
Leroy Hightower
Benjamin Huie
Billy D. Haden.
Louis Jacobs
Wm. S. Jones, 2
Isaac D. Jones
John Johnson.

Thomas Kent
James Kinc
Elizabeth Kilpatrick
Nancy P. Kannon
Mariah Kellon.
Isaac Lister
Margaret Lina
Casper Lingle
Francis Lingle
Samuel Luckey
James Locke
Joacken Lane
Isaac Lovett
Hiram D. Love, Esq.
Eliza Lanier
Herman Lathem
Freeland Lodge
Joseph Lettiga.
Henry Miller
David Miller
Thomas Miller
John Miller, 2
George Miller
Adam Miller
John S. McGehu
Isaac McBrooin
John Martin
David McGuire, 2.
Addland Moore
Henry Myers
Robert McNealy
William Montgomery
Edward McRady
Mrs. Clarissa Morrill
Philip McLarin
John McKnight
John Morrow, 2.
Francis Neely, Esq.
Thomas Neoe
Leroy Napier.
Asa Glover.
Jesse Pinkston
Anne Pinkston
Hayden & Pinkston
Silas Peace
Pleasant Peeler
Dinah Piner
William Price
Antony Putoe
Garet or Jno. Pickler
James Palmer
Jesse Park.
L. R. Rose
Adam Roseman
Joseph Rodgers, 2
Christopher Rinehart
Marshall Robards
John Ribinger
Rhodias Riley
Peter Riley
Louis Robling
Jacob Rinehart
James Sillman
Nathaniel Smith
Benjamin Smith
James Smith
George Smith
William Stokes
Robert Stoker
Daniel Swink
Fielding Slater
Leroy Smart
John Stirewalt
Wm. Stephenson
Wm. H. Steelman
Elizabeth Sloan
Elizabeth Steel
Garhart Sholinberger
Charles W. Scott
William Shaver
Epps Spann
Robert Spence
John Simmons.
Samuel Tomlin
Sally Thompson
Wm. H. Thompson
Elizabeth Travis
Wm. Thompson.
Richmond Wall, 2
Mary Wall
Francis A. Ward, 2
William Ward
John Webb
Henry Weaver
John Waddle
Joel Wren
James Wright
Israel Woods
Benjamin Wilson
Jane Woodside
Francis Williams
Jonathan Young.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.
1041

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, DOLPHIN,

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, on the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13702

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans,

AND
Cheap Wholesale Store.

Office at CHERAW, 2
Dec. 22, 1823.

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

130 tons Merchandise.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to load down goods at either place, in the least state of the River, in 8 to 10 days; and a fair river from 4 to 6 days. Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, convenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a Wholesale Store, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hhds. northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and q. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogsheads Gin, Madeira and other Wines, (some 7 years old.) 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 30 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Fryng pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Koram or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs,—the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and dufil blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1823. 196*

* Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, Sen.

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 83

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 17th of February next, (being the Tuesday of February next,) will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on liberal and accommodating terms, three valuable NEGRO MEN, belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd.

Sufficient bills of Sale will be executed to purchasers.

A. NESBITT, Administrator.

January 22, 1824. 3193

Negro Woman to Hire,

FOR the remainder of the year. She is a first rate hand, either for the kitchen or field. It would be preferred to hire her in the country. Apply to the Printer.

Salisbury, Feb. 9, 1824 92

CONGRESS.....in Senate.

Jan. 28.—The bill for the relief of Hanson Kelly was taken up in committee of the whole. It proposes to pay to Hanson Kelly the sum of \$3,500, for rations furnished to prisoners at Wilmington, N.C. during the late war. On the question of its being ordered to a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, noes 13.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Brown from the select committee on Roads and Canals, reported the bill authorizing the laying out, and making a road in the territory of Florida, without amendment.

The bill for the relief of Hanson Kelly, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dickerson, from the committee on the Library, to whom was referred the resolution proposing the purchase of five copies of Lucas' Universal Atlas, reported a resolution, authorizing the purchase of one copy of that work.

The resolution reported by the select committee, on the several amendments to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency for more than eight years, was taken up for consideration, as in committee of the whole, Mr. McLean in the chair.

Mr. Barbour moved to amend the amendment, so as to provide that no person should be elected for more than two terms successively. The question was taken on the amendment, and lost.

The original resolution was then reported to the Senate, without amendment, and passed to be engrossed, and read the third time.

Jan. 30.—The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide "that no person, having been twice elected to the office of President, shall again be eligible to that office," was read the third time, and the question on passing the same was decided in the affirmative, yeas 36, noes 3.

The resolution reported by a select committee of the Senate, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President, ad of Representatives in Congress, was taken up for consideration, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Smith in the chair. The question was declared to be upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Benton, as an amendment to that reported by the select committee. Mr. Benton's amendment proposes to divide the country into districts, each district having a vote for President and Vice President, that vote to be decided by the ballots of the people, in primary assemblies, without any intermediate electors; and in case of no choice by the people, then to be decided by the House of Representatives, as at present.

Mr. Benton went into an able argument in consideration of the various other modes of election, and in support of that contained in his resolution. Before Mr. Benton had concluded, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Mills, (made in consequence of the apparent fatigue of the speaker,) adjourned to Monday next.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Macon presented the petition of sundry citizens of Newbern and Wilmington, North-Carolina, praying indemnity for French spoliation previous to 1800. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of 1428 citizens of Baltimore, praying a revision of the Tariff, and a tax on sales at auction. Referred to the committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

A communication was received from the Navy Department, accompanied by the usual number of copies of the Navy Register.

The Senate then took up the joint resolution relative to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States; Mr. Benton spoke at some length on the subject, when the Senate adjourned.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts, from the committee on Naval Affairs, laid on the table a communication, accompanied by numerous documents from the Navy Department, relative to a naval peace establishment; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day being the proposition submitted by Mr. Benton, to amend the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was again taken up. Mr. Benton resumed, and concluded his remarks on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 28.—On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the mail route from Mount Pisgah, in Iredell county, to Willsboro', in North-Carolina.

Jan. 29.—On motion of Mr. Webster, Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices

and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the publishers of newspapers and other periodical journals, may be allowed in transmitting such newspapers or journals by mail, to accompany them with bills or memorandums of account, on such conditions, and for such additional rates of postage, as may be thought proper.

The Speaker laid before the House a copy of the laws passed in the territory of Florida during the last year; which was laid on the table.

The resolution providing a ship of the line to convey the Marquis De Lafayette to this country, was returned from the Senate with an amendment, in which the House concurred.

A bill from the Senate for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas, derived from the governments of France and Spain, was twice read and committed.

The House then went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the requisite plans and estimate on the subjects of Roads and Canals.

Mr. Stewart concluded the speech which he began yesterday, in favor of the bill; and was followed by Mr. A. Stevenson on the opposite side. Then Mr. Randolph moved that the committee rise, but waived his motion for Mr. Storrs, who spoke for some time in favor of the bill, when Mr. Randolph renewed his motion, which prevailed.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Webster from the committee on the Judiciary, made a report against the expediency of repealing the 25th section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, or of so modifying the same, that the writ of error, therein provided for, may be awarded to either party. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Webster from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1824; which was twice read, and committed.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill to provide surveys for Roads and Canals.

Mr. Randolph then rose, and delivered his objection to the bill, at considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Clay, in reply. Mr. Clay having concluded, on motion of Mr. Trimble, the committee rose, and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

Previous to the chairman leaving the chair—Mr. Hamilton rose in his place, and stated, that he wished, though in a very informal way, to make a communication, to which, from its nature, he was sure every gentleman would listen with interest. The House had all witnessed, with regret, the very unpleasant altercation which, during a late debate, had taken place between two honorable members of this House: [Mr. Clay and Mr. Bartlet] he was now the bearer of the agreeable intelligence that, through the spontaneous interposition of friends, the state of feeling which arose on that occasion had been successfully removed, and had been exchanged in a manner highly honorable to both the parties, for a happier one; the gentlemen had been restored to each other in relations of mutual unity and personal respect, and every painful recollection removed—he congratulated the House on so happy an issue of an affair which all who witnessed it could not but deeply deplore.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Rankin, from the committee on Public Lands, presented a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the present state of the business of that Office; which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Brent, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to encourage settlements on the public lands upon the banks of the Mississippi river, with a view to improve the navigation of said river.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, the orders of the day were postponed, to take up a bill for the appointment of two additional Indian Agents. The House accordingly went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the consideration of the bill.

[This bill provides, 1st, "That, from and after the passage of this act, the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint two Indian Agents, in addition to those already provided by law, to be stationed on the western side of the Mississippi, at such places as he may think proper. 2d, That the Agents appointed according to the provisions of this act, shall receive a compensation for

their services, of 1300 dollars, each, in full, and that all rations, or other allowances, made to them, shall be deducted from the sum hereby allowed.

After a good deal of discussion among members, on this bill, it was ordered to lie on the table.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Vinton, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing repayment for lands erroneously sold by the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cocke, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented the following resolution, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a statement shewing the situation of any suits which have been, or are now depending, in which the United States are interested, for the recovery of the possession of a tract of land commonly called the "Pea Patch," and on which Fort Delaware is situated, specifying the amount of money paid by the United States in each case, to whom paid, and the times, respectively, by whom, on what account, and from what fund.

On motion of Mr. McLane of Delaware, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the public stock of the United States to be purchased and sold by the courts in the several States.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of War, transmitting a statement of appropriations for the service of the year 1823, shewing the amount appropriated under each specific item, and the balance remaining unexpended in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1823; which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill making provision for procuring the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and canals.

Mr. Trimble having ceded his right to the floor—

Mr. J. S. Barbour rose, and, in a speech which occupied the House till near two o'clock, expressed his sentiments in favor of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Tucker, who spoke in opposition to the bill till 3 o'clock.

Mr. Reeves followed Mr. Tucker on the same side, and, having made some progress in his speech, gave way at four o'clock for a motion to rise, when the committee obtained leave to sit again—

And the House adjourned.

The editor of the York, U. C. Gazette, alluding to the senseless reports which have been circulated about the authorship of the Waverly Novels, says, "that Sir Walter Scott is the author of them, we have evidence nothing short of ocular demonstration." No man of information ever doubted the fact.

Consolation.—The life of a man on earth is doomed to be clouded with various evils. Throughout all ranks the afflicted form a considerable proportion of the human race; and even they who have a title to be called prosperous, are in some periods of their life, obliged to drink from the cup of bitterness. The christian religion is particularly entitled to our regard, by accommodating itself with great tenderness to this distressed condition of mankind. It is not to be considered merely as an authoritative system of precepts. The same voice which enjoins our duty, utters the words of consolation and relief to mankind, under their temporal and spiritual distresses.

The rapid increase in the population of this province is chiefly owing to early marriages, and to the regular habits and comfortable condition of its inhabitants. There is now living at L'Eslet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grand mother. [Quebec pa.]

Life is time well employed. The man, therefore, who squanders away his time, commits a species of suicide; and he who robs me of my time takes away my existence, and is more my enemy than the person who unjustly takes away my money.

Expurgation!

The Senate of Massachusetts by a vote of 22 to 15, have passed a resolution to expunge from their journals the famous resolve, passed in 1813, that "it is unbecoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice at the triumph of our arms over the enemies of our country.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

Sir: It is a practice sanctioned by long usage, to acknowledge the reception of favors, especially of letters, and to express the high sense we feel of obligation to our correspondents; but as the writer of four letters which I have lately had the pleasure of receiving, has chosen to conceal his name, and as I am not sufficiently versant in the literary productions of my contemporaries, to know their works by their race, I hope my unknown correspondent will be satisfied to receive my acknowledgments through your useful paper. Should he object to this method of shewing my good breeding, tell him that the fault, if any, of departing from the customary course, is chargeable on himself.

My letter writer sets out with a most dolorous complaint of the ill usage and persecutions which have most gratuitously been heaped on the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford; a gentleman, whose exalted talents and virtues have raised him, as he says, to have a fair claim to the Chief Magistracy of this commonwealth. I, too, Mr. Editor, have strong objections to all illiberal abuse of Mr. Crawford, or any other man; but if I mistake not, the writer has a different motive from mine; for, according to his reasoning in the case of Governor Clarke, if he can only make it be believed that Mr. Crawford is abused, ill-treated and persecuted,—if, I say, he can, by any means make this fact be firmly believed, it, of itself, will insure him the support of Georgia, whether the persecution be merited or unmerited. And as human nature is every where the same, (and, to the honor thereof, is as strongly moved by pity as by almost any other of its composing parts) the inference is a principle can be brought to the support of Mr. Crawford, when added to the votaries created by his real merits, or, if you please, by his talents and his services, his elevation will be sure.

It seems to me somewhat remarkable, that this author, after having taken up his pen to refute the calumnies of Mr. Crawford, should be able to find so few objections, and so few specifications. I, who mind my own affairs, have, by one means or other, heard many more than four, which are all the charges he can rake and scrape; and, even for some of them he has to dig among filth and dirt enough, quite to disgust his delicacy. I do not intend, sir, to attempt to disprove any of the arguments which he so triumphantly urges in favor of the man of his choice. I wish that all he says may be true; I have no desire to be convinced, that a man holding the station which he does, is destitute of those merits which he attributes to Mr. Crawford, much less, that he possesses the disqualifications which it is the object of the author to deny and disprove. It is not, therefore, with any design of fastening the imputations on Mr. Crawford, that I shall make any strictures on those letters, but merely to evince that, however, pure and immaculate Mr. Crawford may be, he is unfortunate in this instance; and, like many other worthy men, is likely to suffer by the unskillfulness of his advocate.

Our letter writer, in his first letter, takes such a deadly aim at Mr. M'Duffie, as to lead us to suspect that this is not the first time he has had him for a mark.—But his object is obvious; M'Duffie is nothing to him, nor to his purpose, any further than he can make it be believed that he is managed by Mr. Calhoun.—Now it appeared to this gentleman necessary, I suppose, to attack and abuse Mr. Calhoun in some shape or other, for this plain reason, that Calhoun might be in the way of that elevation which he desires for Crawford. Here is one blunder, that he should, because he is persecuted, think it necessary to become persecutor in his turn. I wonder that he has no fears of exciting that same pity and compassion in favor of Calhoun, which, in the outset, he bespoke for Crawford. I do not understand that there was any impropriety in the instituting the inquiry called for by Mr. M'Duffie; the offence seems to be, that it should be set on foot by you, M'Duffie, at the instance and under the influence of young Calhoun! I suppose both of those gentlemen have attained the age required by the laws of their country to qualify them for the stations they occupy. But let it be proper or improper, the result, it is said, was honorable to Mr. Crawford; and unless Calhoun is weak as well as young, he ought to have known that it would so turn out. But I suppose we may consider this as the counterpart of the organization of a press against Mr. Crawford,—as shewing the venom, rather than the skill, of the promoter.

I should not have mentioned the suppressed documents, if my correspondent had not. A plain man like me, can see but a little of the surface of political matters; the main springs are as far from our comprehension, as are the wheels and other machinery of a patent lever. But I think I read enough last winter about those documents, to prove to me, beyond any doubt, that as certainly as Mr. Charles swallowed three swords at once, so certainly did those documents suppress them-

selves! What could have induced them to do so, I cannot tell; unless it was, that Mr. Crawford was a persecuted man, and they did it in pity to him and his friends.

The second letter defends Mr. Crawford from the charge of federalism, which it seems some person has ungenerously charged upon him. The proofs are so strong of his innocence, that the most scrupulous must be satisfied,—not that the Augusta address is any other than a federal address—every word and sentiment, so far as I can perceive, is in strict unison with their principles,—but he must be satisfied that, although it is a federal address, yet Mr. Crawford, who aided in its production, is, notwithstanding, a Republican! Be it so: such versatility shews that the man is an active politician.

The third letter defends Mr. Crawford from the charge of intrigue. It really pains me to read this letter, to observe with what difficulty the writer descends to the level of Gov. Clarke. But what raises my feelings to their highest pitch, is, to observe that he condemns Crawford to carry a loathsome load, a "fungus," a dirty, filthy thing, called his *excellency*, throughout his political race. Dwell we a moment on this figure of "a fungus." Did you ever, Mr. Printer hear of "a fungus" growing out of a *sund* tree?—Does not its existence, on the contrary, always suppose some degree of *unsoundness*, of corruption in the heart of the substance which produces it? Seriously, it appears to me, that although Mr. Crawford may not be chargeable in any degree with intrigue, yet his advocate has manifested, in his second letter, that he has some little skill in what may be fairly called *management*. And how does he excuse him from the charge in this letter? Why, forsooth, by calling upon a number of men, most of them entirely above suspicion, to know whether or not they have been practised on by the Secretary. Does he suppose that, when intrigue and management are predicated of Mr. Crawford, that it is intimated that the procedure is so indelicate, so open, and so gross, that, as in the case of John Anderson, it is capable of judicial adjudication?

The fourth letter embraces the subject of Mr. Crawford's capability to perform the duties of President of the United States; and unquestionably proves (if *assertions* prove any thing) that he is a good, yes, an excellent schoolmaster; and that he is a man of plainness and of economy; and finally, of good morals and finished education. Be it so. I have no mind at all to provoke either the Secretary or his champion. I have not an aptitude for pistols, powder and ball; and I believe never shall give my vote for any man to be President of the United States who has so far conformed to the reigning *honorable* practice, as to take away by design, the life of his fellow man. But as I here publicly decline all concern in duels, I will not unnecessarily provoke the letter writer, nor yet Mr. Crawford, by any examination of his claims in this case; for I can very well suppose the delineation to be a correct one, and yet believe that there are other persons in the Union as well or better qualified for the trust under consideration.

In conclusion, let me make one observation: I dislike the zealous spirit in which the contest for the Presidency has been, in many instances, conducted. For my own part, I approve of the conduct of the friends of Mr. Adams, in this section, who, relying on the superior qualifications of their favorite, do not think it necessary, in order to establish his claims, to diminish the character of either of his competitors. Partial as I am to this truly great man, I should feel my confidence greatly diminished, if his friends were driven to such methods of supporting his claims.

A FARMER.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson arrived at N. York from Liverpool, having been obliged to put into Cork, where she was detained until the 12th Dec. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of English and Irish papers to the latest dates; but the news has principally been anticipated by other arrivals—especially those from Havre and Gibraltar.

Spain and her late Colonies.

The London editors were all busily engaged in discussing the address of the Russian minister, count Pozzo di Borgo, to the king of Spain. The general impression seemed to be that the term "vast dominions," used by the count, had a direct reference to the late Spanish American colonies.

London papers of the 7th of Dec. were received in Cork on the 11th. The only news deserving of notice, seems to say the king of Spain still cherishes the hope of re-conquering the South American colonies; and yet accounts of the very same date present such a picture of the existing state of Spain, as leaves not a shadow of doubt, if any doubt could have remained, that that kingdom is in the most deplorable condition to which an afflicted country could have been reduced even by that most fearful scourge of nations, Jacobinism. It is of course from abroad that Ferdinand would expect the adequate aid for carrying his designs into effect, but it has ere

now appeared tolerably evident that the resistance likely to be encountered in such a case, from more quarters than one, will be of no very contemptible character.

THE GREEKS.

An article from Constantinople of Oct. 23, observes:—Whilst the journals of Smyrna and their contemporaries were announcing the defeat of the Greeks, the latter gained a signal victory at Lipsi, on the 1st of Oct. and following days, over the Schapetals Albanese of Skodra. The loss of the Turks were 2000 men. The Greeks had 200 men killed and 15 women; for the Etolian females have formed corps which do not yield in valor to their husbands and brothers.

It is a curious fact, observes Las Cases, that in Seneca's *Medea*, the chorus distinctly predicts the discovery of America, which took place 1400 years after that drama was written. In the passage here alluded to, it is said, "A new Tiphys, a son of the earth, will, in ages to come, discover remote regions towards the West, and Thule will no longer be the extremity of the universe."

THE SUPREME COURT.

of this State, which had been in session for five weeks, in Raleigh, adjourned on Saturday, the 31st ultimo. We publish below, the decisions of the Court in such cases as appear to be of interest to our readers.

Josiah Turner adm'r. v. Wm. Whitted executor and Lem. Whitted ex'r.—Equity—Orange. Decree in favor of Complainants, referred to the Clerk to allot and divide accordingly.

David McMillan v. Noble Bolden and David Myers—Equity—Buncombe. It is ordered that surveys and plats of the land in controversy be made and filed in the cause before a final decree can be made.

James G. Beatty v. James F. Elliott—Equity—Rutherford. The original agreement between parties not being filed, the cause was continued for the same.

John Bowman adm'r. v. James Greenlee adm'r. and Charles McDowell adm'r.—Equity—Burke. Report to the Clerk filed according to the order of reference at this term, time till next term to except to the same.

Job Ellar v. John Ray, from Ashe Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Clancy and others v. James B. Dilkey and others, from Orange. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed with costs.

Iveson L. Graves v. Robert Elliott, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Solonon Graves v. Sarah B. Carter, from Caswell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

The President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Cape Fear v. James Seawell, from Cumberland. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Philip Kizer v. Abel Bowles, from Stokes. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas Knight v. Joseph Dobson and others—Equity—Burke. Decree that the sale of the land was fraudulent; that the defendant who purchased holds the same in trust for the payment of the complainant's demand. Decree that the same be sold to satisfy the debt due the complainant.

Joab Alexander v. John B. Hutchinson, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Denon Dem. of Tegan Tosse v. Rogers and Brown, from Buncombe. Rule granted on the Clerk of the Superior Court to show cause wherefore an attachment should not be granted. On the return of the service of the rule, it is enlarged until the next term.

John Yorke v. James Criswell, from Iredell. The appeal not being filed within the three first days of the term, is ordered to be stricken from the docket.

Solomon Jacob v. John Farral, from Iredell. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

The Governor, &c. to the use of Chambers v. Thomas Witherspoon, from Wilkes—Certiorari ordered.

John Featrington v. Daniel Burnet—Equity—Chatham. Injunction dissolved.

Alexander Long v. Lewis Beard's ex'r. from Rowan. Decree according to the agreement of the parties.

Beverly Daniel v. Duncan McRae—Equity—Wake. Decree that injunction be made perpetual.

Alexander Lucas executed a note to the complainant, Daniel, negotiable at the Bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, which was indorsed in blank by Daniel, and afterwards, at the request of Lucas, the defendant indorsed it in blank—the note was discounted for the benefit of the drawer, who failed to pay. The Bank recovered the amount of McRae, who brought suit against Daniel and obtained judgment for the amount paid the Bank. The opinion of the Court is, that McRae be enjoined as to one half of the note—that the endorers are co-securities.

William Davidson v. John Beard, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Amos Prior v. Andrew Miller—Equity—Rutherford. Order of survey

to be made before a final decree can be made in the case.

Benjamin S. Brittain v. Wm. D. Smith, from Buncombe. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Charles Deloach, to the use of Hunter v. Robert Worke adm'r. from Iredell—continued for amendment of the transcript of the record.

James McIntire's ex'rs. v. John Carson's ex'rs. from Wilkes. Rule for a new trial discharged. The act of 1715 relative to limiting actions against dead men's estates, is a bar to an action against an executor *de son tort*.

Thompson Hunt v. Charles Bain, from Mecklenburg. Rule granted to shew cause wherefore a writ of habeas corpus issue. On argument the rule made absolute, and certiorari ordered.

Francis L. Hawks, Esq. of Newbern, re-appointed Reporter of the cases decided in the Supreme Court.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

"We have received from Washington several letters. The amount of the intelligence imparted to us, and it may be received as authentic, is as follows: The friends of Mr. Clay have had a meeting in relation to a caucus, and have positively decided that they would not attend one, unless for the purpose of defeating its object, by voting against any recommendation by the members of Congress. Whether the latter course would be adopted, or whether the unconstitutional measure should be defeated by absenting themselves, was not finally decided upon. The friends of Mr. Adams were also to meet during the present week, for the same purpose, *i. e.* to determine whether they should doom the caucus to a positive or negative death; or, in other words, whether they should kill the monster, or let it kill itself."

The following is from a gentleman whose means of obtaining correct information are of the best kind, and who would not knowingly misrepresent. In addition to which, what he here states is confirmed by a letter from a member of Congress from Maryland, and one from a western member, now before us.—*Balt. Pat.*

Extract to the Editor.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

The report of 125 of 130 members of Congress being willing to go into caucus is entirely incorrect. You are authorized to say distinctly, that according to the best estimate that can be made, from great pains to find the truth of facts, there are 181 members of Congress opposed to a caucus nomination, 67 in favor, and 10 undetermined, (total 258, the whole number of members exclusive of two candidates, and the Senator in place of Mr. Brown)—that of these 67, a part are federalists; and that of the same 67, some republicans will not vote for Mr. Crawford, or feel bound by the result of any nomination.

These are facts, and important ones; and they ought to be known. There is a system of misrepresentation on the subject, which ought to be put down. The confident tone of the National Intelligencer is the tone of *policy*. It is intended to keep up a delusion, in order to influence some of the more timid; as a caucus nomination is the sole hope of Crawford's friends.

RALEIGH, FEB. 6.

The Judges of the Superior Courts, have allotted the Circuits among themselves for the present year, as follows:

	Spring.	Autumn.
Edenton,	Spring.	Paxton.
Newbern,	Daniel,	Donnell,
Wilmington,	Norwood,	Nash,
Raleigh,	Paxton,	Daniel,
Hillsborough,	Donnell,	Norwood.
Morganton,	Nash,	Badger.

Raleigh Star.

CHARLOTTE, FEB. 2.

Cotton.—In Uplands, the sales, compared with previous weeks, were much more limited—mostly at 13 and 14 cents; although, as heretofore, there are those which will command 15 cents, for the French market. The quantity of this description, which has come in since the holidays, has been less than might have been expected; and this circumstance has aided in sustaining prices. Another cause which has operated to the same end, is an opinion which is now gaining ground, that the crop of the present year, in the Carolinas and Georgia, will be considerably short of that of the years preceding.—*Courier.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Feb. 5.

Cotton, 12 to 14; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 1/2; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 37 1/2 to 40; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 43 to 45; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 to 8; salt, Turks Island, 80 to 85 per bushel; molasses, 26 to 28; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 25 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 to 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 to 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cents; tallow, 6 to 7; beeswax, 30 to 31; rice, 35 to 40 per 100 lbs.; iron, 23 to 24 to 100 lbs.; tobacco leaf, 5 to 6; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHERAW PRICES, Jan. 30.

Cotton, 10 to 13 cts. Flour, new, per barrel, 5 to 5 50; Corn, bushel 35 to 40 cents; Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 45 to 50 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 29 cts.; Tallow, 4 to 5 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 12 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 25 to 30 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 95 cts.; Sugar, 10 to 13 dols.; Coffee, lb. 25 to 28 cts.; Twine, lb. 45 to 50 cts.; Molasses, 35 to 45.

Accounts from all quarters tend to depress the prices of cotton, but prime lots still sell at 13 cents in this town. *Intelligencer.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1824.

The Congressional CAUCUS.

We are informed, from various sources, that there probably will be a caucus at Washington; and we have it from sources still better, that if there is a caucus, it will be held by the radicals ALONE! and that it will disgrace those who attend it, in the estimation of the people, we cannot for a moment doubt. There are, in all, 260 members of Congress; of those, it is fully ascertained that one hundred and eighty are opposed to a caucus, and will not attend composed of more than eighty members—a lean MINORITY!

A PRECIOUS CONFESSION!

The National Intelligencer publishes an anonymous letter from New-York, the sentiments of which the Editors very much applaud. The writer is strenuous for a caucus: he says—"I trust the caucus will designate, in due time, the Republican candidate who is to fill the chair the next four years. This writer must be an honest radical, truly: there is no hypocritical cant about him; he has 'let the cat out of the bag,' and candidly avows the principle by which the caucuses are guided. He admits, in effect, that the people are mere lookers-on, according to the caucus school of politics. He fervently prays that the caucus will designate a 'candidate, who is to fill the chair,' &c. He says nothing about the people's electing the President—no, no! the caucus is the legitimate, sovereign power, which is to take all this trouble off their hands."

Daniel Parker, who we last week intimated was the author of a series of scurrilous pieces published in the Register and other radical papers, over the signature of "Cassius," denies having ever written them. He denies, also, having expended the public money for his own use. But what degree of credit to attach to Mr. Parker's declaration, we leave to a dispassionate public to decide, after acquainting them with the fact, that he is charged on the books of the Treasury as a defaulter, to a large amount, for which there is now a suit pending against him in the United States court; and that the Washington Republican denies his declarations, to his teeth, and challenges him to substantiate them, if he can.

COMMUNICATION.

JACKSON AND CALHOUN.

The friends of Wm. H. Crawford, finding that all is lost with them in North-Carolina, unless they can devise some new scheme to delude the people, are making use of a good deal of underhand work to induce the friends of Gen. Jackson to start a separate ticket. Their plan is, "to divide and conquer;" they think if three tickets are started, that then the caucus ticket may possibly succeed. But, in this, they will be woefully disappointed. The friends of the Hero of New-Orleans are not to be duped in this style; they understand their interest and that of the State too well, to be taken in by such shallow artifices. On the *People's Ticket*, of those already announced, there are several avowed friends of Jackson, and no doubt there will be still others. The general understanding is, that the *People's Ticket* will go for the man who is strongest, or who can most likely beat the Radical candidate, be he Jackson, or Calhoun, or Adams. In the great State of Pennsylvania, the friends of Jackson and Calhoun are acting together, in the most friendly manner; and, in a great measure, it depends on that State which of the two will be supported. If Pennsylvania decides for Jackson, then it will be worth while making a push for him; but if that state goes against him, then he can possibly have no chance, and all his interest will go to his friend, Calhoun. So likewise as regards Mr. Calhoun. The friends of Jackson and Calhoun are acting on principle; they are opposed to *caucusing*, to *radicalism*, and to Wm. H. Crawford; they must continue to act together on principle, or the *caucuses* and radicals will beat them. Let the friends, then, of those two distinguished candidates, continue, as they have all along done, to act together heart and hand, in support of the *People's Ticket*. Let them remember, that the scheme of the *caucuses* is, "to divide and conquer." And, that our motto may be found in the words of Washington, "united we stand, divided we fall." If we, the people, are true to ourselves, our ticket will triumph, by an overwhelming majority.

A friend to Jackson.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: On the list of the caucus ticket, I observe the name of Henry Seawell, of Wake. If I am not mistaken, the gentleman holds an office under the U. States, for settling the price of the negroes stolen by the British during the last war. Now, sir, certainly Mr. Seawell does not expect to be chosen an Elector, or how can he get over that part of the constitution which says, "No Senator, or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." I am well aware that some of Mr. Seawell's friends get over it, by saying that there

is no danger of his election; but this is not enough; respect ought to be shown to the constitution, even in sham efforts and pretences. I would, therefore, propose to the committee appointed by the caucus to fill vacancies, to remove Mr. Seawell, and appoint some one else in his stead.

[Note.—Peradventure our correspondent may not have seen the caucus paper that is printed in Raleigh, we will inform him that its Editor (Mr. Gales) tells us, in positive terms, that the caucus has delegated its authority,—the whole of its legitimate prerogative, to the committee of correspondence. As this committee of seven is invested by little king caucus, with plenary powers, by the King of the holy Inquisition, Ferdinand VII, there can be no doubt of the authority, (according to caucus doctrine) or of the disposition of the caucus committee, to appoint other Electors in the place of any who may either die, remove, refuse to accept, or be adverse to the principle of usurpation as recognized by caucus usage.]

Gen. John S. Glascock, of Edgefield court-house, S. C. was killed, a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a gun, while he was loading it; the charge passed through his hand, caused the lock-jaw, and terminated his existence in a few days.

ROWAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The following are the Premiums which the Society has agreed upon awarding, at the Show of this year, (1824.)

1st. A silver cup worth \$10, for the greatest quantity of corn grown on any given quantity of reclaimed old ground, not less than three acres.

2nd. A silver medal with an appropriate inscription, for the greatest quantity of wheat grown on not less than five acres of reclaimed land.

3d. Ten dollars in cash for the greatest yield in cotton, from not less than two acres of reclaimed land.

4th. A silver medal for the best grass lot, of upland.

5th. A gold medal for the best bull, not under two, nor over five years old.

6th. A gold medal worth \$5, for the best heifer not more than three years old.

7th. A silver cup worth \$10, for the best milch cow.

8th. An elegant bridle for the best Stallion to improve the breed of saddle horses, to be owned in Rowan county.

9th. Ten dollars for the best Stallion to improve the breed of work horses, to be owned in Rowan.

10th. A two horse Dagon plough for the best breeding mare.

11th. Ten dollars for the best colt, not less than one, nor more than four, years old next spring.

12th. The same for the best filly, same age.

13th. A one horse Dagon plough for the best mule, not less than one nor more than four years old next spring.

14th. Five dollars for the best sow.

15th. The same for the best boar.

16th. Two and a half dollars for the best sow pig.

17th. The same for the best boar pig.

18th. Two dollars for the best ewe.

19th. The same for the best ram.

20th. A set of tea spoons for the best piece of home made curtain cloth.

Honorary premiums for 2d and 3d qualities.

21st. Set of tea spoons for the best piece of table linen, not less than 12 yards.

22d. Same for the best piece of wool and cotton cloth, not less than 10 yards.

23d. The same for the best piece of woollen cloth, not less than 12 yards.

24th. Five dollars for the best piece of home-made cotton bagging.

25th. Two dollars for the best piece of rope, not less than 20lbs.

26th. An honorary premium for the best piece of home-made carpeting, not less than 20 yards.

27th. The same for the best pair of woollen stockings.

28th. The same for the best 5 yards or more, of flannel.

29th. The same for the best specimens of all sorts of farming utensils.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I see that our representative, Mr. Long, has introduced to Congress a measure to prevent masters from separating man and wife among our slaves. This proposition shows that Mr. Long has more humanity than knowledge of the laws and constitution of the country. That Slavery is a misfortune to the Southern States, must be admitted by every man of serious reflection; but, so long as we have Slaves, they must be considered and treated as *property*; and Congress have no right to prevent the owners from selling them. They might as well say we have no right to sell our lands, or other property. Besides this, it very often happens that one man owns the wife, and another the husband; but, according to Mr. Long's petition, or *movement*, a man owning a bad negro man cannot sell him, because it would be separating man and wife. I hope our member will consider better of this thing: it may suit the views of the Quakers, and of the Yankees; but it will never do for the southern people.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, Feb. 6, 1824.

A machine, to be worked with horses, is building by Mr. Rogers, coach-maker, of Plymouth, (England) under the direction of M. Chabert; and which, in the course of ten days, will be launched, and travel to London in three hours less time than the mail.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday, the 30th of December last, the Rev. John Williamson, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. to Miss Sarah E. Doby, of Lancaster district, S. C.

In Rutherford county, on the 24th Dec. last, Joseph Paris, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Rocheler, daughter of David Rocheler.

In Lincoln county, on Thursday evening the 29th January, by John Turbyfill, Esq. Captain Aaron Sherrill, to his own niece, Miss Polly Parker, eldest daughter of David Parker.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. George Dunn, aged 72 years. He was the first white person born within the limits of Salisbury. He was an active and zealous Whig from the commencement of the Revolution, and served in the army of his country, through all the vicissitudes of her struggle for liberty, till the treaty of '83 recognized ours as a free and independent nation.

In Salem, on the 2d inst. the Rev. Samuel Kramh, for more than 30 years a minister of the Gospel among the United Brethren. In his latter years, he was afflicted with blindness; and after unsuccessful operations on his eyes, endured excruciating pain in them; which pain at last subsided, and settled in his breast, and caused a lingering decay, accompanied with fevers, which brought on his dissolution. All his protracted pains he endured with christian fortitude; and on the morning of his death, when he had a lucid interval, he related many things of his past life, regulated his concerns, and expressed his full hope of eternal happiness.

In Washington city, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. James Pettigrew, printer, aged 40 years.

Forte Piano, for Sale.
A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

New Oil Mill.

GEORGE VOGLER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has lately erected an Oil Mill, near Salisbury; where he is now prepared to make Linseed Oil of as good quality as any in the country, which he will sell at \$1, for a single gallon, or at 75 cents per gallon by the quantity. He wishes to purchase any quantity of

Flax Seed,
for which he will pay the highest market price in cash, or will give one bushel of salt for two of flaxseed. People in this section of country, are requested to save all the flax-seed they can, as they will always find a ready market for it in Salisbury.

February 16, 1824.

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

THE subscriber wishes to employ three Journeymen Shoemakers, of steady and moral habits, who understand their business perfectly, to whom constant employ and liberal wages will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of LEATHER; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of Shoemaking, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother clippers.

EURENZER DICKSON.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, a very light mulatto boy named GEORGE, about 28 or 30 years of age, and between five feet ten inches and six feet high, very thin and spare, with a very large roman nose, very black hair, resembling that of a white man's, but inclined to curl, and but little beard on the upper lip and point of the chin, chews a great deal of tobacco, is a good barber, a tolerable carpenter and shoemaker, a very good horse servant and coachman—in the latter capacity he was serving when he ran off; in fact, he is capable of turning his hand to any kind of labor; very humble and plausible, and ran off for no other cause known to me, but the fear of getting a whipping for drinking to an excess, which he is much addicted to whenever he can get it. 'Tis likely he may attempt to pass himself for a free man, his complexion being much in his favor. He had on when he left me, a blue broad cloth coat and striped pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Mr. Duffie attorney at law, of Chatham county, North-Carolina; then to Brown & Jarvis, also of Newbern, of whom I bought him. He had a mother and relations living near Beaufort, Chatham county, North-Carolina, where he was when I bought him, and perhaps he may have made for that section of country, or attempted to reach the seaboard; therefore, all masters and owners of vessels are forewarned from employing said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any one on whom the fact may be proven. One hundred dollars reward will be given if taken out of the state and delivered to me on the Catawba, three miles above Landsford, Chester district, South-Carolina; or fifty dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any goal, so that I get him again; twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and delivered to me as above, or secured so that I get him again.

FREDERICK L. J. PRIDE.

January 26, 1824.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

BACKING OUT!

As we predicted, the caucus ticket, composed as it is of discordant materials, and brought forth by the efforts of a radical minority of the Legislature, is falling to pieces of itself. Henry Seawell, of Raleigh, has been stricken off from that ticket; and Mr. William Ruffin, one of the committee of seven, has, himself, with true legitimate prerogative, appointed another in his stead; Nathaniel Jones, of Wake, is now put on the caucus ticket. This is the way, fellow-citizens, the caucus manages business for you!

KING CAUCUS.....BEHEADED!

The following publication, of 24 Republican members of Congress, puts a seal upon the fate of the much talked of caucus. The Editors of the Intelligencer publish it, without opening their heads on the subject, one way or the other. It prostrates all their golden anticipations from the advancement of the radical candidate.

In consequence of the statements which have gone abroad, in relation to a Congressional nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the undersigned have been requested, by many of their Republican colleagues and associates, to ascertain the number of the Members of Congress who deem it inexpedient, at this time, to make such a nomination; and to publish the same, for the information of the people of the United States.

In compliance with this request, they have obtained from gentlemen, representing the several States, satisfactory information, that, of two hundred and sixty-one, the whole number of members composing the present Congress, there are one hundred and eighty one who deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to meet in Caucus, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and they have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the remainder will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky; John H. Eaton, Tennessee; David Baron, Missouri; Wm. Kelly, Alabama; Robert Y. Mayne, South-Carolina; Charles Rich, Vermont; T. Fuller, Massachusetts; J. Sloane, Ohio; Geo. Holcombe, New Jersey; S. D. Ingham, Pennsylvania; R. Harris, Pennsylvania; Joseph Kent, Maryland; D. H. Miller, Pennsylvania; Thomas Metcalfe, Kentucky; Robert S. Garnet, Virginia; James Hamilton, jun. South-Carolina; J. C. Isaacs, Tennessee; Geo. Kremer, Pennsylvania; B. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts; Wm. Burleigh, Maine; L. Whitman, Connecticut; Jonathan Jennings, Indiana; Sam. Houston, Tennessee; J. B. Poinsett, South-Carolina.

We perceive by the Intelligencer of the 7th inst. that 11 members of Congress, regardless of the voice of the nation, but determined to make a desperate effort to rally the strength of the radical party, have given public notice for all those members of Congress who are favorable to a caucus, to meet on Saturday evening the 14th of February, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Seriously, this is a most impotent effort of the caucusites. Among the names signed to this notice, we observe that of a representative from this State: Hutchins G. Burton.

THE GREEKS.

A letter has been received in Boston, from Smyrna, by a late arrival, dated the 25th of November, which says:

"The Greeks go on famously. A naval action has lately been fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war, several brigs, a schooner, and transports.—The sloop of war was formerly an American ship, belonging to N. York, captured by the English during the war, and sold lately to the Turks." A postscript to the letter adds, "I have just time to add, that we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Grecian army, under a capitulation—the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels, with the prisoners, are now in the Gulf, with the intention of landing them. It is an all-important place for the Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten."

Accounts from New-York of the 4th instant, say, that "We have already seen enough developed in the Legislature, to convince us that the law to give to the People the choice of Electors, WILL pass, in an unrestricted form."

Emigration.—It is stated in the Missouri Republican, that the number of emigrants to that state the past season, has been greater than in any year since 1819, and is supposed by some to be equal to the aggregate of those who have arrived in the three intervening years. They have generally proceeded up the Missouri, and towards Salt River.

The Militia Laws.

THOSE Militia Officers who have expressed a wish to be possessed of the militia laws, can now be supplied with the latest revision of them, by applying at the printing-office.

Sale, Sale!

ON the first Thursday (the 4th day) of March next, the Commissioners appointed to lay off the Town of Lexington, in Davidson county, will proceed to dispose of the Lots in said Town, adjoining the site of the Court-House, at public auction, to the highest bidder. The terms of said sale, are approved bonds for the amount of purchase, payable in three equal instalments, of six, twelve and eighteen months, before conveying the title.

JOHN MONROE,
JOHN CLEMMONS,
DAVID COX, } Commissioners.
Feb. 4, 1824. 3194

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with Nathaniel Sutton, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Sutton*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of *Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware*, selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
January, 1824.

John Murphy,
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following tracts of Land, in Mecklenburg county, viz. One tract of 340 acres, lying on the Catawba river, a few miles below the Tuckasegy Ford, and about 9 miles from Charlotte.

One tract of 270 acres, in the same neighborhood with the above.

These lands are admirably adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and all kinds of small grain. To the former tract, belongs some prime bottom land. The whole, generally speaking, lies well, and is finely timbered and watered. As the two tracts join, I will sell them either separately or together.

Also, another tract of 700 acres, situated about 18 miles to the east of Charlotte. This land is almost perfectly level, and is not inferior to the best in that section of the county.

THOMAS B. SMARTT.
Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1824. 6196

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorised by the last will of Henry Bruner, to sell the lands of the deceased, lying on the south side of the main Yadkin River, containing 164 acres; one-third of the land is river bottom, equal to any on the Yadkin; there is a good house and barn on the premises, and other great conveniences. The subscriber will cause the plantation, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be put up at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 28th day of February next; on the following terms: that the purchaser shall pay down on the day of his purchase, five hundred dollars, and the balance to be paid, one half in one year, and the other half in two years. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers, for the payment of the money; possession of the lands will be given on the day of purchase.

JA: FISHER,
Executor of Henry Bruner, dec'd.
Feb. 3, 1824. 3193.

Take Notice.

ON Tuesday of our February Court, I will attend at one of Mr. Slaughter's rooms, for the purpose of settling all debts and accounts for or against the estate of the Hon. Francis Locke, dec'd. Those who purchased at the sale, are reminded that their notes are nearly or about due; and the money on them, as well as on those on hand at his decease, is expected.

Also, those indebted to myself by book account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment. Thirty days grace, and no longer, will be given on all of the above demands. An old proverb seems applicable to the present notice: "A stitch in time saves nine." Those concerned will, at any rate, do well to take the hint.

JOHN SCOTT.
Jan. 29, 1824. 3193

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ROBERT MC COMB, executor of Mary M. Comb, vs. Jane Kerr: caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Morrison, since intermarried to some one to the court unknown, Wyllie Rea and Margaret his wife, Andrew Mc Lerran and Leena his wife, and James Johnston, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then there plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

By order of court.
Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.
Price adv. \$2. 194

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Lawrence Hauser and John Stults, administrators of Matthew Snipes, vs. the heirs at law of Matthew Snipes, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of the said Matthew Snipes, dec'd, are inhabitants of another State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, successively, that the said William Moon and Elizabeth his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes on the second Monday in March next, and either plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, against them.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Germanton, Jan. 14, 1824. Price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823.....Sherwood Kennedy and Nancy his wife, vs. Zebulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, — Stockard, and Betsy his wife, — Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abratu Lowe, Samel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Keziah Lowe; also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsy his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, — Stockard and Betsy his wife, — Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, reside out of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

GEORGE LOCKE, c. & n. c.
Price adv. \$2 50. 1197

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824.....Aaron Camp vs. Francis Cox; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

ISAAC CHATON, c. c.
Price adv. \$2. 1198

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Jeremiah Gibson, vs. William Timmons and Nathaniel Timmons: writ executed on Nathaniel Timmons, and Judicial attachment issued vs. William Timmons, and returned levied on one tract of land on Town fork. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three weeks successively, that the said defendant William Timmons, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to replevy the property levied upon, or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Germanton, Jan. 14, 1823. Price adv. \$1 25.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, A. D. 1823: Jeremiah Gibson, vs. William Timmons and Nathaniel Timmons: writ executed on N. Timmons, and Judicial attachment issued vs. Wm. Timmons, returned levied on one tract of land on Town Fork. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, successively, that the said defendant, William Timmons, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court House in Germanton, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to replevy the property levied upon, or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, c. c.
Germanton, Jan. 14, 1823. Price adv. \$1 25

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. McCurdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: M. HUNT, c. c.
Price advt. \$4. 193

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Boulle, vs. Richard A. McRee: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.
Price advt. \$2. 1193

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen, vs. Seymour Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, N. C. giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, to plead to issue, replevy or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c.
Price adv. \$2. 1193

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT.

Sings in anticipation of La Fayette's passage to America in a national vessel.

Wave, flag of freedom, proudly wave!
A welcome guest reclines beneath thee!
The laurels of the illustrious brave,
With fresher verdure, shall enwreathe thee!

Display the stars, with rays benign,
O'er him, in virtue's cause grown hoary;
Whose zeal in early youth was thine,
Whose strongest pulse beat for thy glory!

Bear safely o'er the dubious flood
Him who, amidst our darkest hour,
Devoted kindred, fortune, blood,
To shield us from a tyrant's power.

Full proudly may our banner wave,
And all its brilliant stripes extend—
In honor of the good and brave—
Of Washington's and Freedom's friend.

FROM THE LONDON EXAMINER.
TO ENOINE.

What conscience, say, is it in thee,
When I a heart had one,
To take away that heart from me,
And to retain thy own?

For shame or pity now incline
To play a loving part,—
Nither to send me kindly thine,
Or give me back my heart.

Covet not both: but if thou dost
Resolve to part with neither,
Why, yet to shew that thou art just,
Take me and mine together.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

A man of subtle reasoning asked
A peasant, if he knew
Where was the internal evidence
That proved the Bible true.

The terms of disputative art
Had never reached his ear—
He laid his hand upon his heart,
And only answer'd, "none."

Legislature of North Carolina:

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of December, on a resolution to repeal the general ticket law, and restore the district system, Dr. Aza Beall, of Iredell, made the following speech:

Mr. Speaker: It is with no ordinary degree of embarrassment that I rise to make a few remarks on the resolution which I some days since had the honor to submit to the consideration of this House.

The resolution has for its object the repeal of a law which provides for the election of Electors for a President and Vice-President of the United States by a general ticket, and in lieu thereof to restore the district principle. In doing this I trust I have been influenced by the purest principles of republicanism as well as believing it to be the desire of my constituents, and not only those whom I have the honor to represent, but the majority of the people of the State.

Sir, the time was once, when the people of this State felt some interest in the election of their Chief Magistrate; but in consequence of the enactment of the law generally denominated the electoral law of 1811, and the general ticket law of 1815, they have in a great measure lost their anxiety, and interest in the election, which are necessary to preserve the purity of our elective franchise, and an attachment to our political institutions. I do not hesitate to say that the act of 1811 wrested directly from the people their highest privilege, and, in my opinion, was an infraction of the Constitution of the United States; and particularly the second article of the second section, which says, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." When the framers of that Constitution used the words "each state," they had an eye, not to the geographical situation of the State, but to the people; consequently the people composing the State were to elect the Electors in such way or manner as might be prescribed by the Legislature. For instance, it is the province of the Legislature to direct the time, place and manner of holding elections for that purpose. But, sir, what effect did the passage of that law produce upon the public mind? It was productive of almost universal dissatisfaction, as was abundantly evidenced by the protests of many of the Grand Jurors of the different counties throughout the State; and not only this, many of those who voted for its passage, and were candidates at the succeeding election, were not re-elected, and some to my knowledge have never since been able to obtain a seat on this floor.

But, to appease the people, what did a succeeding Legislature do? They repealed the act of 1811, and enacted the law which the resolution now proposes to repeal; which, if possible, is ten times worse than the former, as it holds out the substance. To be sure, by way of saving appearances, we are allowed every fourth year in the month of November to go up to the polls with a slip of paper with the names of fifteen persons written on it, fourteen of whom we have never seen, which is as complete a farce as was ever imposed upon the diet of Holland. But let us enquire how this ticket is gotten up; a few of those men whom the people elect and send here to legislate for them, assemble together in what is termed a caucus, and nominate fifteen men, publish their ticket, and call upon the free people of the state to sanction their nomination. Emphatically speaking, these caucusing gentlemen have the substance of liberty, while the people enjoy only the shadow. Is not this course aristocratic in its nature and operation, and does it not tend to that end, of all the most to be deprecated, viz. to the introduction of aristocracy and monarchy into our country? Here indeed, sir, are the few governing the many. I venture to say that under the present law, not one half of the people of the State know the day on which the election for electors is to take place. In the county in which I reside, there are but few votes given on that occasion. At two separate elections, where 291 votes for a member of the legislature were taken, as I have been credibly informed, there were but 17 given for electors at the election for that purpose. Does not this clearly show how little interest the people take in that election. Permit me here to introduce a quotation from the speech of Mr. Pickens in Congress, when on the subject of the uniformity of elections; this gentleman says, "In elections by the people, in single districts, the candidates will be well known to the voters; they can best judge by their own knowledge who may be entitled to their confidence. The choice flows most directly from the people, who need no dictation from a caucus. The voter is not hampered by a general ticket of many names, some of whom he may not know, and others he may not like. The operation being confined within narrow limits, the result being small, the public excitement cannot be great. The exercise of suffrage originating with the people, it is inaccessible to corruption." It is a maxim universally admitted, that the body of the people is honest and free from intrigue. It would be inconsistent indeed, to suppose that the people should feel an interest in injuring themselves; and that they should be corruptible, would be absurd, otherwise, as in the case of a legislative choice, or caucus nomination: with these properties, it has that of being perfectly convenient. Repeal, then, the general ticket law, and a necessity for caucusing no longer exists. I will venture to say, that there is not a gentleman on this floor, but who will concede that the principle for which I contend is the most republican, the most correct. Yet they will oppose it, because they know that it is not so convenient to subvert their views; and this is the true reason why they contend that the policy is not good. But they say that policy and expediency require a continuation of the general ticket law, as a retaliatory measure on those States which elect in the same way. I would say to gentlemen, if other States see proper to take from the people their dear bought liberties, is that any argument why the State of North Carolina should deprive her citizens of their rights? No, sir, far from it. I am for restoring to the people their rights and privileges, and exciting in their minds afresh, that interest which they once took in the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, were I certain that by voting against the repeal of the general ticket law, I should secure to my favorite candidate the fifteen votes of this State, I would not do it. I have nothing to fear from the success of either of the gentleman nominated, as they are all high minded, honorable men, and such as our country delight to honor; either of them no doubt would do equal justice to the United States. Then repeal this law, and let the people say who their choice is; without a repeal of the law, there will not be an expression of the sentiments of a majority of the people.

LOST HOURS.

One person rises in the morning at half past nine, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed sixty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five hours, or two thousand six hundred and sixty-one days more than the other. Let us suppose, that there are throughout Great Britain, one million five hundred thousand persons who rise at a quarter past nine, or later. Of these, perhaps, nine hundred and fifty thousand would, if they rose at six, be usefully employed. At this rate, fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-five thousand hours, or six millions four hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two years of individual improvement are lost to society every half century. This is supposing, that these nine hundred and fifty thousand got up at a quarter past nine, whereas thousands do not leave their beds till eleven or twelve.

All this time is uninterrupted day, and composed of hours in which the intellect is far clearer and more fit for study, than the rest of the day.

It must be remembered, too, that nothing conduces more to health, and consequently to longevity, than early rising.

Suppose, out of the above number of persons, five hundred thousand should live four years longer than they otherwise would have done, viz. fifty four years instead of fifty; according to the ratio above, here are two millions more years of actual existence utterly wasted.—English paper.

THE SEA LOUSE.

We have been informed by Major Prideaux of the Maryland Executive, that within a few years past a singular species of insects, or vermin, had appeared in the waters on the sea board of Worcester county; which, entering by the mouth, in great numbers, thoroughly devours the fish, which they find entangled by the gills in the gill nets; but what is remarkable, they do not break the skin; so that though not a particle of the interior remains, except the bone, the skin being filled with water, has the appearance of being a plump fine fish, until taken up, it is found to be nothing but skin and bone. Is it not probable, that this piscivorous depredator upon the hopes of the fisherman, is the sea louse, spoken of in Capt. Parry's last expedition to the North pole; to which recourse was had, to make skeletons of such birds, or animals as they desired to preserve, by placing them under the ice, in the way of these ravenous devourers of fish and flesh!—American Farmer.

Small Pox.—Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, one of the Physicians of the Alms House and Small Pox Hospital, has published a statement, founded on his observation and that of Dr. John Bell, which exhibits very strongly the value of Vaccination as a protection against the fatal effects of this disease, although it shows at the same time, that it does not entirely prevent the recurrence of the disease. The statement embraces 148 cases of small pox, or varioloid, which have occurred at Philadelphia. Of these, 48 occurred in persons who had previously had the vaccine disease, and no one died. Eight cases occurred in persons who had previously had the small pox, and of this number four died. The other ninety-five cases occurred in persons who had previously had neither disease; and of these, 32 died and 41 recovered. Two of the persons who had the small pox a second time, took it naturally the first time. Eight of those who took the disease after the vaccine, had been vaccinated recently. Some of the mildest cases were in persons who were vaccinated more than twenty years ago.

Eighteen cases of small pox have occurred at Lexington. We have not learned that any case has appeared there in a person who had previously had the small pox or the kine pock.

A very singular circumstance respecting a case of divorce, has recently occurred in the state of Illinois.—The Kaskaskia paper contains at length the petitions of Catharine Wageman and Johanna H. C. Wageman, reciprocally complaining of each other, and mutually praying the legislature to release them from their vows. The legislature in its wisdom granted their request; and in three months afterwards, the same parties took each other for better for worse, and were again united in the holy bands of matrimony.

LAW OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in the County of Davidson, and to alter the time of holding the Superior and County Courts of Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell, and the Superior Court of Stokes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall be a Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity, opened and held at the town of Lexington, in the county of Davidson, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and on the same days in each and every year thereafter, which courts shall have the same jurisdiction that the present Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in the several counties in this State now have and exercise.

And be it further enacted, That the county of Davidson shall hereafter constitute a part of the fourth circuit, and the Judge and Solicitor who shall attend the Superior Courts in said County, shall be respectively entitled to the same pay for attending said courts, that they are now by Law entitled to receive for attending other Superior Courts in said circuit.

And be it further enacted, That a Clerk, and Clerk and Master in Equity, both men of skill and probity, and residents in the county of Davidson, shall be appointed for the same by the Judge attending the first term of said Court, they shall give bonds and security, as directed by Law for such officers, and take the oath prescribed for their qualification. The County Court of Davidson shall appoint thirty Jurors to attend the said Court in the same manner as Jurors are appointed to attend other Superior Courts in this State.

And be it further enacted, That all civil causes depending in the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Rowan, the Plaintiffs in which causes reside in Davidson County, and also all actions of ejectment and trespass, *quare clausum fregit*, for or concerning lands in Davidson County, shall be transferred, with all process and proceedings therein, to the Superior Court of Law hereby established for the County of Davidson; and the provisions of the act passed in the year eighteen hundred and six, entitled "An act amendatory and supplementary to an act, entitled an Act for the more convenient administration of Justice, and all other acts supplemental thereto," for the appointment, summoning and attendance of Jurors, for the transmission and receipt of the records, proceedings and papers, for docketing and bringing the causes forward for trial, for summoning witnesses, for issuing original and mesne process prior to the first term of Davidson Superior Court, and generally for all other purposes relative to the preparation for trial and determination of the business of said Court, be, and the same are hereby extended to the Superior Court of Davidson County; the neglects and failures of the several officers of the Superior Courts of Rowan, and of the County Courts of Davidson, shall be subject to the same penalties and forfeitures, as are prescribed for similar neglects and failures by the said act, and the said officers shall be entitled to the same fees for their services as are established by the said act for like services.

And be it further enacted, That the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the Counties hereafter mentioned, shall be opened and held in each and every year, on the days following, to-wit: the Superior Court for the county of Stokes, shall be opened and held on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; the Superior Court for the county of Guilford, shall be opened and held on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; the Superior Court for the county of Rockingham, shall be opened and held on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; and for the county of Caswell, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September; and all proceedings and process of every kind pending in, or issued from the said last mentioned Superior Courts, shall stand continued and be returnable to the days by this act prescribed for holding the same respectively.

ively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the sessions of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Davidson, shall be opened and held on the third Monday of March, June, September and December, in each and every year, to which times all the process and other proceedings of said court shall be made returnable; provided that this act shall not be in force until after the next session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county.

And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

Government of the U. States.

JANUARY 1st, 1824.

President.

JAMES MONROE.

Vice President.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Secretaries.

Department of State, John Q. Adams.
Department of the Treasury, Wm. H. Crawford.
Department of War, John C. Calhoun.
Department of the Navy, Saml. L. Southard.
Attorney General, Wm. Wirt.

Supreme Court.

John Marshall, Chief Justice.
Bushrod Washington, Associate Justice.
William Johnson, do.
Thomas Todd, do.
Gabriel Duval, do.
Joseph Story, do.
Smith Thompson, do.

Comptrollers of the Treasury.
First Comptroller, Joseph Anderson.
Second Comptroller, Richard Cutts.

Auditors of the Treasury.
First Auditor, Richard Harrison.
Second Auditor, William Lee.
Third Auditor, Peter Hagner.
Fourth Auditor, Constant Freeman.
Fifth Auditor, Steph. Pleasonton.
Treasurer, Thomas T. Tucker.
Register of the Treasury, Joseph Nourse.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, George Graham.
Post Master General, John McLean.
First Assistant Postmaster General, Ab'm. Bradley, jr.
Second Assistant Postmaster General, Phineas Bradley.

Chief Clerks in Public Offices.
Department of State—Daniel Brent.
Secretary of the Treasury Office—Edw. Jones.
Department of War—Christr. Vandeventer.
Department of the Navy—Charles Hay.
First Comptroller's Office—John Laub.
Second Comptroller's Office—Enoch Reynolds.
First Auditor's Office—William Parker.
Second Auditor's Office—James Eaken.
Third Auditor's Office—James Thompson.
Fourth Auditor's Office—Thomas H. Gills.
Fifth Auditor's Office—Thomas Mastin.
Treasurer's Office—Samuel Brook.
Register's Office—Michael Nourse.
Land Office—John M. Moore.
General Post Office—Andrew Coyle.
Superintendent of Patent Office—Wm. Thornton.

Ministers to Foreign Nations.
To Great Britain, Richard Rush.
France, James Brown.
Russia, Henry Middleton.
Spain, Hugh Nelson.
Portugal, Henry Dearborn.
Netherlands, Ch. d'Affairs, Alex. H. Everett.
Sweden, Ch. d'Affairs, Chris. Hughes, jr.
Buenos Ayres, Cesar A. Rodney.
Chili, Heenan Allen.
Columbia, Richard Anderson.
Mexico, (vacant.)

Consul General to Barbary Powers.
At Algiers, William Shaler.

The Army.
Jacob Brown—Major General.
Edmund P. Gaines—Brig. Gen. (and M. G. by brevet.)
Winfield Scott—B. G. (and M. G. by brevet.)
Thomas S. Jessup—Quartermaster General.
John E. Wool—Inspector General.
Samuel Archer—Inspector General.
George Gibson—Commissary Gen. of Sub.
Nathan Towson—Paymaster General.
Joseph Lovell—Surgeon General.
Alex. Macomb—Col. of Eng. (and M. G. by brevet.)
Simon Bernard—Asst. Engineer, Brig. Gen.
George Bonford—Colonel of Ordnance.

A WONDERFUL SHIP!

Extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Dec. 29, 1823.

"Do you know I came out to Canada to take the command, and carry home, an extraordinary ship, of a new construction, and immense magnitude? She is now building by Mr. Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow. Dimensions as follows: length of keel, 294 feet, (with a flat bottom,) breadth of beam, 50 feet, depth of hold 32 feet, length of the upper deck, 300 feet, and will accommodate 3,600 tons, or thereabouts, with a fine clear run, fore and aft; and I have no doubt she will sail well; she is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit, and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is Columbus, in honor of the discoverer of the New World."

ANECDOTE.

An Irish travelling merchant, alias a pedlar, asked an itinerant poulterer the price of a pair of fowls. "Six shillings, sir."—In my dear country, my darling, you might buy them for six pence a piece.—"Why don't you remain in your own country then?" Because we have no six-pences, my jewel, said Pat.
English paper.